

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.29

1925



WINESAP APPLE—*One of the best*

THOMAS ROGERS & SONS

NURSERIES

Winfield, Kansas

Champion Strawberry

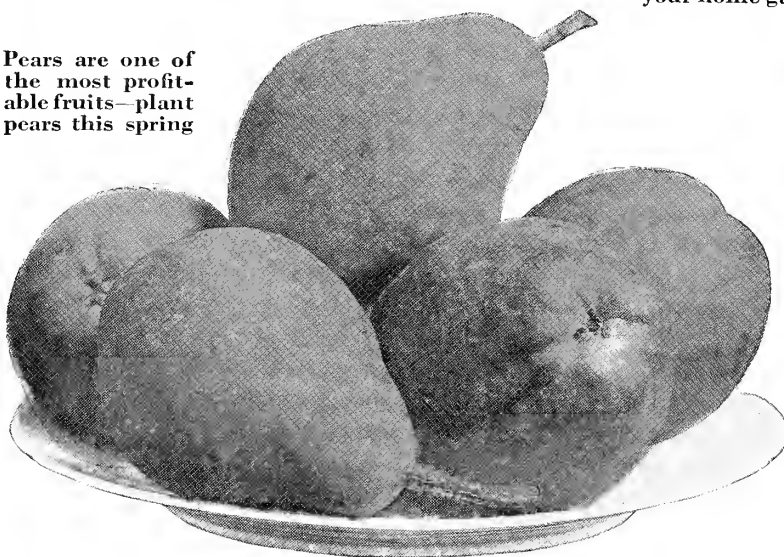
Delicious—Easy to Grow

Should be planted in every home garden. There is no small fruit so delicious and easy to grow as strawberries. The everbearing varieties we offer will give you fruit from summer until frost. For a family of two or three 100 to 200 plants will amply supply your table.

We offer you Progressive and Superb Everbearers, the two best. In ordering please specify which kind you want.

Raise your own Strawberries

Pears are one of the most profitable fruits—plant pears this spring



Plant Champion Strawberries in your home garden



Kieffer Pear

**Most widely planted pear
Practically blight proof**

If you want to make money without trouble plant five to ten acres of Kieffer pear trees with about five to ten per cent of Garber pear trees to fertilize them. This pear is a wonder for starting young and bearing sure with great large fruit. Seventy-five of them make a bushel and they're such splendid keepers that you can still have them at Christmas. Pick them off the trees when the seeds get black and box them up till you are ready to can. Or if you want to sell them they are sure.

Pears are Big Money Makers—Easy to Grow

DELICIOUS APPLE

**BRINGS BIG PRICES—GOOD PROFIT
PLANT THIS WONDERFUL VARIETY**



GRAPES GROW THESE TWO GREAT VARIETIES

The grape is the fruit that anyone can grow, practically anywhere. It is luscious, and a good seller. It is versatile in its uses, and never fails to find a market. Here are two varieties that lead.

Worden Grapes

One of the most popular varieties

A most satisfactory black grape is the Worden. Large, compact bunches; large luscious fruit. Vine perfectly hardy. Include some Wordens in your order. And order now! (See page 11.)



Worden

Caco Red Grape

A Vigorous, Prolific Grower

Caco is a hybrid produced by hand pollinization of the Catawba and Concord. It is a perfectly hardy grape, beautiful, large, wine red. Extremely rich, sugary flavor. It is making good in all soils and sections, so that we can recommend it on the basis of performance. Ripens in advance of Concord. Vine is a very strong, vigorous grower, healthy and prolific. The fruit sells in the open market, by the crate, at double the price of other varieties.



*No yard is
too small
to grow a
few more
grapes : :*



ST. REGIS RED RASPBERRIES



Giant Wine Red

RHUBARB

Healthful and Appetizing

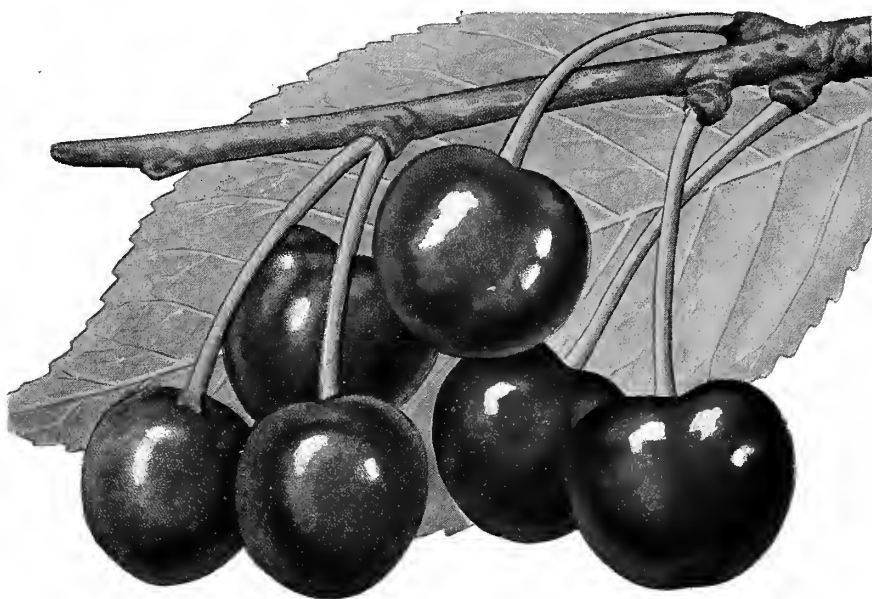
This is ranked among the best early fruits of the garden. It gives the earliest material for pies and tarts, and is valuable in canning. Should be grown in deep, rich beds, planted in rows four feet apart, and the plants three feet distant. Set in roots so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface.

GIANT WINE RED — Large, early, tender. The very best of all.

KANSAS DUKE

The Cherry Sensation

Fruit is large; deep red color; flesh reddish, juicy and rich. The tree is attractive, compact upright grower with deep green foliage, making it a beautiful tree for lawn planting. It is a prolific bearer, and of great commercial value. Ripens about a week before Montmorency. (See page 10.)



TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS

We are pleased to hand you our Catalog, feeling that it will prove a valuable guide to you in buying your nursery stock.

In purchasing nursery stock you should give first consideration to the nurseryman from whom you intend to buy—make sure he is reliable. It is important that you buy the best.

Our years of experience in growing trees and plants is at your disposal and we will be glad to consult with you in regard to your needs.

We hope to be favored with your order which will receive our careful attention.

Yours very truly,
THOS. ROGERS & SONS.

Notice To Customers

QUALITY and PRICE: While you will find prices very low, we do not sacrifice the quality. We pride ourselves that none of our competitors deliver better stock than we do.

MAIL ORDERS: In ordering by mail, give plainly your post-office and also point to which you want stock shipped. Place your order as early as possible, for we do not substitute varieties and very late orders may find us out of some varieties which you particularly want.

TIME OF SHIPMENT: This depends very much upon the season. Trees can not be delivered in the fall until ripened by frost. Customers' interests and ours are mutual in this respect.

PACKING FACILITIES: Our packing house and storage cellars being located but a short distance from our nursery field, our trees are not injured by long exposure to the sun, wind and cold, after being dug, but reach our customers in perfect condition. Each order goes out either boxed or packed in paper lined burlap bale.

INSPECTION CERTIFICATE: Copy of certificate of inspection with each shipment.

TRUE TO NAME: We are very careful about labeling and packing but should any mistake occur and stock prove untrue to name, we will be liable for amount originally paid for said stock, or replace same free of charge. Orders are sold on these conditions.

CLAIMS: If for any reason there is something in your order that is not entirely satisfactory, kindly notify us at once. We expect to sell goods in the same localities year after year, and to do this we must have satisfied customers.

SHIPPING FACILITIES: We have the Santa Fe, Southern Kansas, Frisco and Missouri Pacific railways. Trains in all directions daily. No city in the west has better shipping facilities.



Apple Trees in Nursery—Good, Straight, Sturdy Trees

PURE BRED—KNOWN PARENTAGE: We secure our scions and buds from hardy, thrifty bearing trees that produce good crops. In this way we not only know absolutely that our trees will be true to name, but that they will produce unusually good crops of fruit of high quality. This method insures more vigorous trees, that will bear younger and produce better crops than under any other method of propagation. We consider this feature of the utmost importance and it should not be overlooked. While it costs us more, we feel that it is economy in the long run.

OUR NURSERY NOT IRRIGATED: We do not irrigate our nursery fields, as we consider a tree grown under natural conditions far better than one with a forced, spongy growth, as is produced under irrigation. We are confident that the trees grown under the usual climate conditions, with the hardy, firm, solid growth will prove much better than those grown under irrigation.

VARIETIES NOT LISTED: If you do not find listed in our catalog some varieties in which you are particularly interested, write us. We are continually trying out and adding new varieties, but do not catalog them until we have thoroughly investigated same.

WE GROW AND PROPAGATE OUR NURSERY STOCK

We grow all of our own nursery stock, having over 125 acres in the rich fertile Arkansas River Valley devoted to the raising and propagation of fruit trees, small fruits, and ornamentals. We have one of the most modern packing and storage plants in the west, thus assuring you that your order will reach you in prime condition as per enclosed testimonials.

WE SPECIALIZE IN THE GROWING OF BLACKBERRIES,

having raised over one-half million plants this season. The blackberry is probably the most profitable of the bramble fruits. They are of the same easy culture as the raspberry and thrive on nearly all types of soil. We propagate and recommend two very superior varieties of blackberry plants: The Mersereau, bearing late in the season, and the Early Harvest, an early bearer. We also recommend the Blowers blackberry. Of over 25 varieties which we thoroughly tested out, we discarded nearly all but the above three varieties.

Co-operative Buying

If you will get your friends and neighbors to order with you and the total number of trees amounts to 100 or (500), each one of you will be entitled to the 100 or (500) rate on each kind or variety.

Send in their names. We will send a new Catalog and order blank to each one, and tell them it is at your suggestion.

Let each one fill out his individual order—with our advice if desired; then you can send them in with your order.

These orders will be put up in separate packages; they will then be shipped all together in one packing-case to anyone you wish for distribution, which will effect a saving to each one of you on transportation charges, or they can be shipped to each buyer separately.

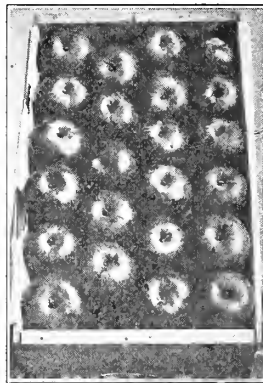


WINESAP

APPLES!

A Never Failing Crop

For
Home
Use



STAYMAN'S WINESAP

For
Mar-
ket



GRIMES' GOLDEN

The first fruit in importance is the apple. It is unsurpassed as an article of food and commerce. The varieties to be chosen are governed largely by the use. The home orchard should contain both "cooking" and "eating" varieties, by making a judicious selection a constant succession of fresh apples may be had from early summer till spring, or almost till apples come again. And a moderate home orchard will supply an abundance.

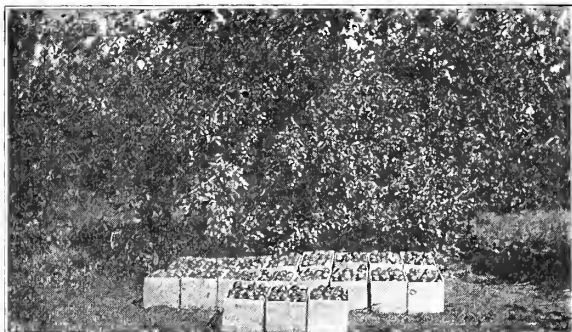
The apple grows best in a deep, rich soil, such as would produce good corn or potatoes. Almost any soil that is not wet can be used for orchard, if hilly, no matter. In fact, the rough, hilly portions of the farm are usually well adapted to fruit and may be made one of the most profitable parts. Preparation of soil consists mainly in deep, thorough plowing, harrowing and leveling. Plant 20 to 30 feet apart, preferably 30. The first few years a crop of small fruits, strawberries, or vegetables may be grown **between, not in**, the rows. We pay personal attention to selection of scions and roots and believe it pays our customers. It is impossible to propagate fine fruit from poor fruits or diseased trees.

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant which is obtained by multiplying the distance between rows by the distance between plants.

SUMMER

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—A fine bright yellow apple, fruit juicy and rich, subacid. Tree hardy, upright grower; bears young and abundantly. We have seen one tree mature fifty-five perfect apples the second year after setting. Earliest of all; ten days before Early Harvest.

LIVELAND RASPBERRY.—Medium, roundish-conic, beautifully colored, waxen white striped, shaded and marbled light crimson, flesh tinted pink, tender, juicy, subacid, almost sweet; about with or a little later than Yellow Transparent. A Russian variety; very hardy and a young bearer. Ideal for home use or market. Absolutely the most valuable early apple; succeeds everywhere. Its unusual



The result of buying good trees from a reliable house

beauty and fine quality, combined with earliness and fine size, make it the most popular early summer variety.

RED JUNE.—The hardy, upright grower, medium size; red; flesh white and tender. Bears well. A good eating apple. July 1st.

EARLY HARVEST.—Medium size, flat; yellow. Tree of rather spreading habit. An old variety, bears abundantly; fine for table use. First of July, following Red June.

SWEET JUNE.—Tree a beautiful upright and spreading grower; bears abundantly. Especially adapted to the West. Fruit good size, round; greenish yellow, covered with green dots; flesh yellow, sweet and rich. Begins ripening July 1st to 10th; lasts long.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG.—A Russian variety that has proved hardy. Medium, roundish, streaked with red; flesh white, subacid; quality fair. Rather a crooked growing tree in nursery row. Latter part of July.

MAIDEN BLUSH.—Large flat, pale yellow, with slight crimson blush when exposed to sun; flesh white, tender, strong subacid; stands at head of apples for frying; good market variety. August and September.

PENNSYLVANIA RED STREAK.—Tree vigorous; bears well. Fruit flat, streaked with dull red. Resembles Rambo, but better suited for this climate. Fine for eating and good cooker. A valuable market variety. Ripens in September.

RAMBO.—Old, well-known variety, highly esteemed for its fine flavor. Not a success in this latitude. We do not recommend it.

WEALTHY.—A variety rightly named. Recommends itself where known. Tree vigorous and hardy, an upright grower; bears young and very heavily. Fruit roundish, oblate, light ground mostly covered with dark red, set with white dots, smooth and glossy. Flesh white, subacid. September.

GRIMES' GOLDEN.—Best quality of all apples. Round, oblate, rich golden yellow color, skin rough, flesh deep yellow, fine grained, delicious flavor, spicy subacid. Tree a compact grower, very hardy, especially adapted to the West; bears regular and abundantly. Should be picked in September. September to October.

WAGNER.—Medium to large; beautiful bright red with contrasting pale yellow; fine texture, high flavor; very desirable for kitchen and desert use. Bears young. November.

JONATHAN.—Tree poor grower in nursery row, but hardy and stands drouth well in orchard; long lived. Fruit fair size, round, tapering to the eye, light yellow ground covered with bright red stripes, often almost solid dark red. Skin thin and smooth; flesh white, tender and juicy. A mild subacid, but like Grimes' Golden, picked early. September to November.

ROME BEAUTY.—Large, round, almost flat; yellow ground with bright red stripes. Flesh yellow, rich, subacid, fine quality. Tree large, spreading; moderately productive in the West. October to December.

BAILEY SWEET.—A very vigorous, thrifty tree; bears heavy. Fruit round, slightly oblong, tapering to the eye, a bright red with darker red stripes; flesh white, a sugar sweet. October to December.

COOPER'S EARLY WHITE.—Tree vigorous, but dwarfy habits; strong stiff limbs. Fruit good size; light yellow; flesh white, subacid; fine for home use and market. A splendid western apple; bears young. Latter part of July or August 1st.

WINTER

BEN DAVIS.—This old variety is still one of our leaders in commercial orchards. Fruit large, round conical; light ground almost covered with bright red stripes. Flesh, white, tender, subacid, quality fair. Tree perfectly hardy, long lived and a heavy bearer; fruit even size, good shipper, and fine color. November to April.

MISSOURI PIPPIN.—Tree bears young regularly and too heavy, bears at least two years earlier than any other variety. Tree usually short-lived on account of over-bearing. Fruit good size, and large if thinned; flesh white, juicy; quality only fair; light ground covered with bright red stripes, often quite dark. December to April.

WINESAP.—A very popular variety on account of the fine flavor, bright red in color, and hardy tree. Size medium; good family apple. November to March.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG.—Tree hardiest of all varieties; large spreading top, abundance of foliage; bears regularly and abundantly; long lived. Fruit large, round, oblong, yellow ground covered with dark bright red, sometimes almost black; very showy, flesh yellow, juicy, quality resembles Winesap. November to April.

WINTER BANANA.—Large, clear pale, waxy yellow with beautiful contrasting pinkish red blush, attractive, juicy, mild subacid, characteristically aromatic; good dessert quality; flesh moderately firm, somewhat crisp, tender, juicy, vigorous; a young and regular bearer of good crops.

YORK IMPERIAL.—Fruit medium oblate; flesh firm, juicy, good; light color, shaded with crimson. Tree hardy. November to February.

GANO (Synonym Black Ben Davis).—Often spoken of as improved Ben Davis, to which it is very similar. Comprises all good points of Ben Davis and is a bright red in color. President Wellhouse of Kansas State Horticultural Society planted eighty acres of this one variety after investigating it. Should be planted heavy as commercial variety. December to April.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP.—Dull mixed red, distinctly striped. Larger than ordinary Winesap and better flavor. Heavy bearer. Resists drouth well. Very highly recommended and becoming a great favorite both as a market variety and for home use. A good variety for commercial orchards.

ARKANSAS BLACKS.—In color, very dark red, almost black; good size, quality good, keeps long. Tree hardy, bears light in this locality and north. Recommended for Southern Oklahoma and New Mexico planting. December to May.

ROMANITE (Gipin Carthouse).—Fruit medium size; light ground streaked with red; mild subacid, rather sweet, quality second class. Valuable as productive and a late keeper. January to June.

WHITE WINTER PEARMAIN.—Medium to large, yellowish, brownish-red cheek; fine grained, crisp, subacid; aromatic; late. Splendid flavor and noted as a fine table variety. Fancy commercial variety.

RAWL JANET.—Tree good grower, not overly large. Fruit medium; somewhat conical, regular; surface smooth, mixed and striped on yellow and green; flesh fine grained, juicy; subacid. Not the best commercial variety. November to spring.

WINTER VARIETIES

McINTOSH RED.—Good size, very attractive appearance, bright deep red; flesh very tender; perfumed delicious. Resembles Fameuse but larger. Especially popular as a Western commercial variety.

GOLDEN WINESAP.—A large, bright yellow apple; size and shape same as red Winesap; good keeper; extra good commercial apple for its season. Much longer keeper than Grimes' Golden. Very prolific.

DELICIOUS.—Fruit is large, with the surface almost covered with brilliant dark red, blending to golden yellow at the blossom end. In quality it is unsurpassed; flavor sweet, slightly acid, making it very pleasing, with an aroma delightfully fragrant. The flesh is fine grained, crisp and juicy. A splendid cooker and unsurpassed for eating. One of the very best keepers and brings fancy prices at the city fruit stands. November to spring.

CRABS

FLORENCE.—A crab larger than the Transcendent; quality excellent; season early. Tree thrifty, thoroughly tried in this section; better than all the other crabs.

WHITNEY.—Tree vigorous, thrifty and very prolific; fruit largest of the crab family; light green, striped and almost covered with a bright red; flesh mild, juicy. July.

TRANSCENDENT.—Tree a vigorous grower and prolific, but is bothered some with blight. Fruit well known, fair size; straw color with red stripes when exposed to the sun. Flesh crisp, juicy, very fine for all purposes. August.

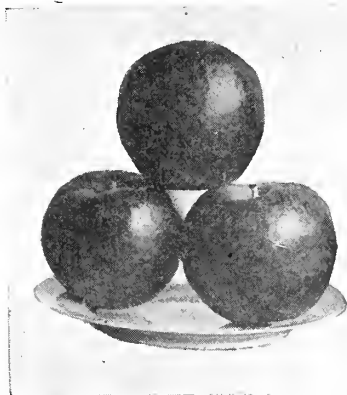
HYSLOP.—Tree vigorous grower. Fruit large, a dark red color, almost black. Flesh mealy, good for jelly and preserving. September.



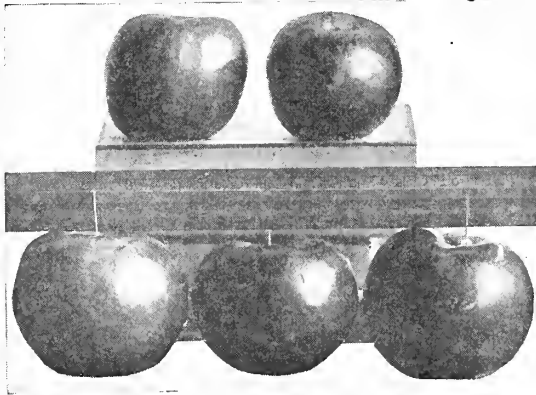
Liveland Raspberry Apple



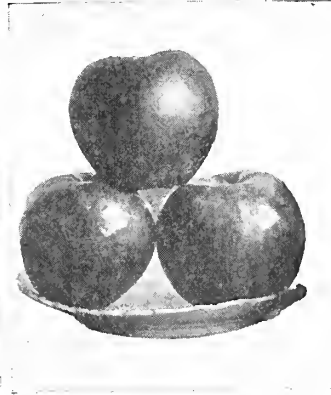
Rome Beauty and Transparent Yellow. Trees Only 16 Months After Planting



Gano



York Imperial



Arkansas Black

PEACHES

This daintiest of fruits, given proper care, is one of the most profitable. No fruit commands better prices in its season. In the home orchard it is indispensable. A sandy loam or gravelly soil is best but the peach will adapt itself to any soil not wet. A northern slope is preferable to southern, as it retards early blooming. Plant 16 to 18 feet apart, requiring 134 to 170 trees per acre. Cut back to 20 to 26 inches if a low-headed tree is desired. After growth is started, remove all but three or four branches, distributed as equally as possible to secure a well balanced tree. Perhaps the best cultivation is frequently shallow stirring of the soil until July or August, followed by a green cover crop turned under in the spring.

(NOTICE—All varieties are freestone unless otherwise noted.)

EARLY ELBERTA.—A sure money maker for the commercial use. Size and color as the late Elberta, but ripens eight to ten days earlier. Slightly better keeper.

SNEED.—A seedling of Chinese Cling; white with delicate red cheek. Has proved a success here. Not subject to rot. Ripens with earliest. Tree sprawling. June 15th to 20th.

ARKANSAS TRAVELER.—Fair size, white, about half covered with red; juicy, sweet, semi-cling. June 20th to 25th.

ALEXANDER.—Cling, medium to large, pale green, mostly covered with deep red. Flesh white, tender and juicy. A very good early peach. Middle of July.

MAYFLOWER.—Very early, ripening about June 10th. Large, very attractive as it is bright red. Flesh yellow. Freestone. Very highly recommended for early market or home use. Stands shipment well. Featured by many at an extra price, though furnished by us at our regular rates.

JAPAN BLOOD DWARF.—This peach cannot be recommended too highly. It is of Japanese origin; the tree does not grow large but it is an exceedingly heavy bearer and it is necessary to thin the fruit at least half. The fruit is dark red, and the flesh red, with occasional light streaks clear to the pit. Juice is blood red. Freestone. Exceedingly small pit. Flavor unsurpassed; rich, juicy, firm, and in fact the one good early peach in preference to anything we have ever seen. It is splendid for table use, canning and market. Brings double the price of the ordinary early peach. Its fine flavor, firm flesh and beautiful color makes it a favorite wherever known. Tree bears very early; frequently a few peaches the first year, good crop the second year. Fruit ripens the last of June or first of July. It is a money maker unexcelled for any kind of use; very hardy, heavy bearer, and in fact the very best early peach we ever saw. No orchard complete without a few Japan Blood Dwarf, and though they cost a little more, they are well worth it. Plant it without fail.

TRIUMPH.—Large; yellow with bright red cheek; flesh sweet and firm. Good shippers; productive; the very best early yellow freestone yet introduced. Last of June.

CRAWFORD'S LATE.—Good size, golden yellow with deep red cheek; flesh deep yellow, rich and sweet. None better quality. August 28th to September 5th.

CROSBY.—A fine medium size yellow peach with quality equal to Elberta; bears young and loaded with fine fruit. A great money maker, as it ripens after Elberta and sells as well. September 1st to 12th.

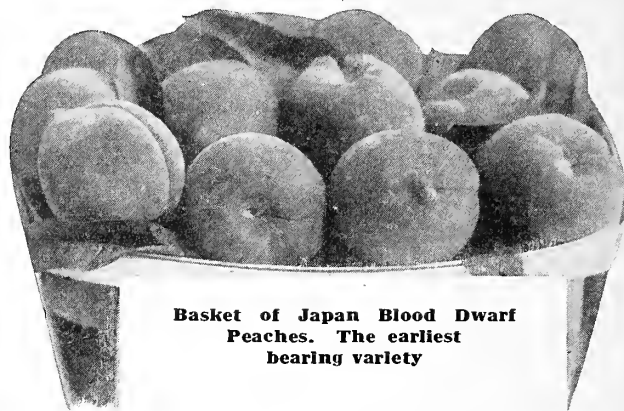
MUNSON'S CLING.—Frequently called "Elberta Cling," as it ripens about with that variety and is as large or larger. Orange yellow, half covered with bright crimson mottling; flesh firm as Elberta, quality as good or better.

ORANGE CLING.—Very large yellow cling; delicious flavor. Bears regularly and abundantly. Ripens just after Elberta. Rapidly becoming recognized as a good commercial sort.

PHILLIPS CLING.—Large, flat, pure yellow peach, very solid and firm, excellent for canning and preserving. On account of its firmness stands shipment especially well. Season late last of September, which makes it a great seller, other varieties being gone.

CHINESE CLING.—Large, globe-shaped, creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, red at the stone. A cling noted for quality; none better. September 1st to 10th.

STUMP THE WORLD.—Large, almost round, white with light red cheek, very sweet and rich. One of the best white freestones. Ripens in this locality September 1st to 15th.



ROCHESTER.—Excellent commercial variety, being used in many sections in preference to Elberta. Better quality. Yellow freestone.

WONDERFUL.—Large yellow freestone, fruit red at the stone. Very desirable for late season. September 10th to 20th.

SALWAY.—Large, oblong, resembles both Picquetts Late and Smock, but better than either, yellow with red cheek; fruit red at stone; very productive. September 20th to October 5th.

HEATH CLING.—The old white cling, ripening late in the fall, very large and fine. September 20th to October 5th.

BLOOD OR INDIAN CLING.—Large, dark red; flesh red to the stone with abundance of red juice; very hardy and productive. Last September to October 10th.

HENRIETTA CLING.—Very large, yellow cling, with dull red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at pit. Best yellow cling, prolific and regular; ripens in October.

GREENSBORO.—Large, colored beautifully with crimson with yellow cast; flesh white, very juicy, excellent, semi-cling; mid-June; a profuse bearer.

CHAMPION.—Large, creamy white, light red cheek, fine quality, rich, juicy and sweet, no finer white market peach than Champion; noted for regular bearing. August 1st to 12th.

CARMAN.—Originated in Texas. Very showy, white peach with red blush resembling Elberta in shape. A new peach highly recommended for early season. July.

BELLE OF GEORGIA.—Very large, white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, excellent flavor; very prolific; excellent shipper; freestone; ripens with Crawford's Early or before.

MAMIE ROSS (Cling).—White with red cheek; round, very large, sweet and rich; very prolific; never fails to produce annual crop. Ripens last of July.

MOUNTAIN ROSE.—Large, white, red cheek, flesh white, slightly red at the stone, juicy, rich and sweet; fruits regular. July 25th to August 5th.

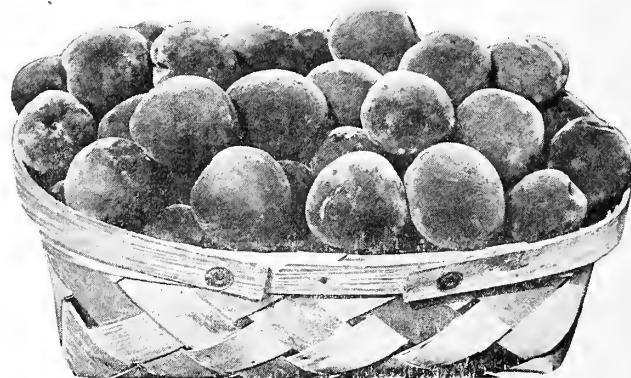
FOSTER.—Large, yellow with dark red cheek resembling Crawford's Early; hardy and prolific, while Crawford's Early is a failure. July 25th to August 10th.

ELBERTA.—Largest size, oblong, yellow with red cheek; flesh deep yellow, firm, juicy and rich. Best market variety known; specimens measured twelve inches around. Never knew a planter to be disappointed in Elberta. We prize it very highly because of its regular heavy crops. Bore when seedlings failed. Queen of all peaches in the Southwest. August 15th to September 1st.

J. H. HALE.—One of the most highly advertised new peaches of the day. Deserves the name of money maker. Larger than Elberta. Perfect freestone; rich golden yellow covered with carmine. No fuzz. We recommend this peach as one of the best for commercial and home use.



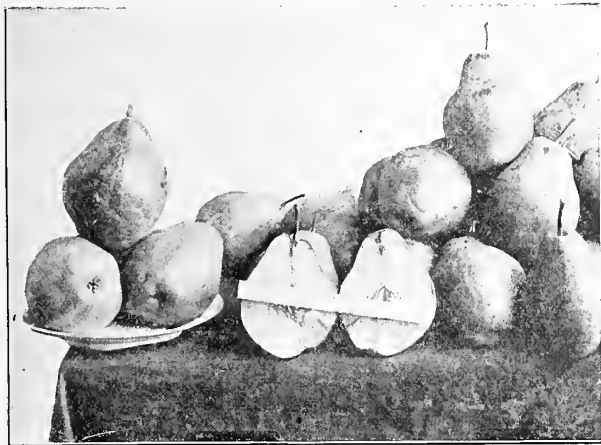
Elberta Peaches. The two peaches in center are from ordinary trees and peaches at each side are from our selected strain



Basket of Mayflower Peaches

PEARS

The home orchard is incomplete without Pears and they are a staple and profitable commercial crop in nearly all parts of the country. While Pears will thrive on a variety of soils, they succeed best in a rather hard, clay soil, which rather retards a too rank growth. Tilling and fertilizing are an advantage, but should not be carried so far as to produce too vigorous a growth, and fertilizers should not be too rich in nitrogen, as rank growth favors attacks of blight. If at any time this appears, cut back into sound wood and burn the clippings. The pear bears on spurs and these should not be removed in pruning unless the tree is bearing too heavily. The quality is much improved by proper ripening indoors, the early varieties being gathered about ten days before maturity, autumn varieties two weeks, and winter varieties left on the trees as long as possible before the leaves begin to fall. Place in a cool place, sorting occasionally.



Kieffer—The Leading Pear

KIEFFER.—Trees vigorous, beautiful, upright grower. bears young and heavily, almost exempt from blight, which fact puts it ahead of other varieties. Fruit large, oblong, large in center; green when picked, turning to yellow when ripe. Quality fair. Fruit must be gathered and laid away to ripen before good. The best commercial variety, and we thoroughly recommend it. October to November.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE.—A fine, juicy, rich, summer pear; pale yellow, with tinge of red. Fruit large; tree prolific. Ripens last of July.

BARTLETT.—A well-known old variety, highly esteemed for its fine quality. Trees blight worst of all varieties. August 1st to 15th.

SECKEL.—Often called the little sugar pear, small, yellow, over-spread with a brownish shade; flesh juicy, sweet and spicy. Tree thrifty, large, spreading growth, bears regularly and very heavy crops; seldom ever blights. August 15th to September 25th.

LINCOLN.—Bright yellow in color; fine quality somewhat resembling Bartlett. Good flavor; ripens well on tree. Large size. Resists blight well and bears heavily. A splendid variety for this climate, either for home or market use. We can recommend this variety highly. September to December.

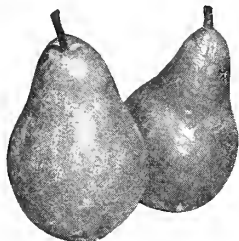
GARBER.—Medium size yellow, well colored with red. Fair market variety. Tree thrifty and bears young. Almost blight proof. Last of September to first of October.

BUERRE D'ANJOU.—Very large greenish yellow, slightly tinged with yellow, with slightly red cheek when exposed to sun. Irregular shape. Very fine high quality, flesh yellowish white, fine grained, sweet and rich. Commands high price. Does not resist blight as well as Kieffer. September to December.

DUCHESSE (d'Angoulême).—A very large showy pear, often weighing one pound each; oblong, largest at base, greenish yellow, rough, uneven surface. The most profitable dwarf pear in this section. Trees rarely ever blight; are always loaded down with fruit. Little trees in nursery row often hang full of fruit. September to October.



Clapp's Favorite Pear



Bartlett Pears



Wickson Plum

PLUMS

Plums will succeed in almost any kind of soil; in this it ranks probably next to apple. It is usually considered that the European class prefer rather heavy clay loam, or at least are at their best on light sandy soils, while the Japanese type prefer rather light soil with a moderate amount of sand. The Wild Goose group is most successful on rich sandy lowland, but have a wide range of adaptability to various soils. In general plant 18 to 20 feet apart. Mixed home orchards may be closer. If a power spray is used, not less than 20 feet one way. For best results varieties should be planted, as some are not good self-pollenizers.

OPATA.—One-year-old trees set fruit buds freely. No. 1 trees transplanted will bear the next year. This variety is a cross between the Sand Cherry and the Gold Plum, a very large plum, for which \$3,000 was paid when first introduced. The tree resembles the plum in its habit of growth. The fruit is one inch or more in diameter; small pit. It is a dark purplish red, with blue bloom.

SHIRO.—Large, round golden yellow plum of excellent appearance and fine quality. Ripens in early July. Very popular with our customers.

WILD GOOSE.—A well known old variety; fair size, nice looking; quality poor, rots in twenty-four hours after picking, making it a complete failure for market. Bears abundantly but not regularly. July 1st.

GREEN GAGE.—Small, round, slightly oblong; yellowish green. Juicy and sweet, almost a freestone. An old and popular variety on account of its good quality. Good bearer. Season early August.

RED JUNE.—Earliest Japan plum; bright deep red with bluish bloom; good size, pointed; flesh yellow, sweet and rich; very solid for early fruit. Tree vigorous and very prolific. June 25th.

ABUNDANCE.—Bearing here the past seven years. Small tree, but trees hang loaded down with fruit; must be thinned to allow room for development. Fruit large, dull red color, greenish yellow flesh, melting sweet. A great market plum. Tree an upright grower, vigorous and hardy; bears young and regularly. July 5th.

BURBANK.—Tree vigorous and hardy, sprawling grower, almost drooping, seems shaped by nature to hold its load of fruit; bears young and regularly; could not be more prolific.

SATSUMA.—Large; flesh blood red. Bears young and very prolific in Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. One of the Japan family.

WICKSON.—Tree thrifty, upright growth, fruit large, deep red color, flesh firm. Highly recommended for the late season. August 1st.

JAPAN GOLD.—A decidedly valuable variety. Golden yellow color; slightly overspread with beautiful blush. Delicious flavor and a great favorite where known. Tried in many different localities and never fails to make good. Does well on thin, dry soil. Rather dwarfish tree with slender limbs.

WANETA.—Northern variety. Fruit bright red, measuring almost two inches in diameter. Recommended for dry climate and where the frost is a habitual visitor. Very hardy and exceedingly heavy bearer. Never misses.

LITTLE BLUE DAMSON.—Small, dark blue plum, fine quality. Tree slow coming into bearing, very subject to disease and fruit to curculio. September.

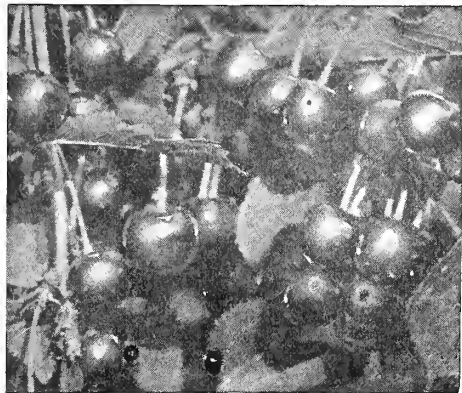
LOMBARD.—A familiar variety. Tree hardy, prolific and will do well in light soil. Fruit medium size, greenish or yellow when thoroughly ripe. One of the best European sorts. Freestone. Fine flavor. A variety that should be sprayed.

GERMAN PRUNE.—Nearly purple in color, oblong oval in shape, with crease in one side. Flesh firm, light green. Semi-freestone, Very prolific but slower coming into bearing than some other varieties.

ROGERS' TREES ARE TRUE TO NAME AND BEAR ABUNDANTLY



Burbank Plums



Montmorency Cherries

Compass Cherry
Plums

CHERRIES

One of the most popular fruits, its hardiness, good habit and the fact that it bears annually are strong recommendations. Cherries are very profitably grown for market, coming in just at the close of the strawberry season, well grown trees producing from 3 to 5 crates of 24 quarts, which readily sell at \$2.00 to \$3.00 per crate. And the demand seems to increase faster than the supply. Set 18 feet apart requires 134, or 20 feet apart requires 108 trees per acre. They will grow on thinner soil than most other fruit trees, though to obtain the finest fruits, a deep mellow soil of good quality desirable. A dry soil is everywhere conceded. On wet soil the tree is apt to be short lived. Planted in the dooryard it becomes an ornament both when in bloom and when loaded with its beautifully colored fruit. Cherries are always needed for home use and any surplus finds a ready sale.

DYEHOUSE.—One week earlier than Early Richmond, which the fruit resembles, except that it is a little darker color; quality good. Last of May.

EARLY RICHMOND (Early May).—Our best early cherry. Fruit fair size; bright red, tree vigorous, round top, bears young and regularly and is prolific. First of June.

KANSAS DUKE.—While practically a new cherry for this climate, it is exceeding expectations wherever tried. Fruit is very large; deep red color; flesh reddish, juicy and rich. The tree is especially attractive as it is an upright, compact grower, which, together with the heavy dark green foliage, makes it a beautiful tree for lawn planting. It is a prolific bearer and the abundant crops make it especially desirable for commercial use. It is the nearest sweet cherry that is a success in this climate. Ripens about a week before Montmorency. A very valuable variety.

MONTMORENCY.—Tree upright and spreading; vigorous, stands drought well, bears regularly and very prolific. Fruit round and fat; a rich, bright red; quality good, flavor resembling Early Richmond, but fruit more solid. Ripens two weeks after Early Richmond. June 14th to 20th.

ENGLISH MORELO.—Large, dark red almost black when ripe, purplish red colored juice; very rich, sour. Tree bears young, regularly and is very prolific. A fine market variety, especially noted for its hardiness in the West. Trees slow growth, small for their age. First of July.

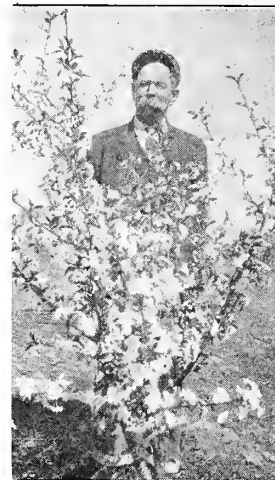
COMPASS CHERRY PLUM.—Absolutely, hardy everywhere. Originated at Springfield, Minnesota. A cross between the Sand Cherry and the Miner Plum. Fruit nearly an inch in diameter, bright red, sweet and juicy, and of very fine flavor. When young and green the fruits have more the appearance of plums, but as they mature become round like a cherry. The pit is somewhat elongated. For canning and table use the fruit is unsurpassed. The tree bears young and is a regular and heavy bearer. Should produce some fruit the next year after setting out. Does well from Texas to North Dakota, and especially valuable for all parts of Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Nebraska and Colorado.

We grow **Bing** and **Lambert**, sweet cherries, so well known in the localities, in which they do well, that they need no description here.

QUINCE

ORANGE.—Very large; golden yellow; fine for jelly and preserving. Sells readily for \$3 per bushel.

MISSOURI MAMMOTH.—A new variety, highly recommended, but not fruiting here.



Of these two Cherry Trees, the one at the left is a common Cherry and produced first fruit 11 years after planting. At the right is a tree grown from selected bud producing first fruit two years after planting.

APRICOTS

The apricot is the hardiest tree we have in the nursery. Will grow vigorously in new prairie land or on rocky points where all other trees fail. Some American varieties uncertain about bearing, other harder are proving good.

EARLY GOLDEN.—Small, golden yellow, oval shaped, freestone; very prolific when it bears, but often fails on account of spring frosts. Middle of June.

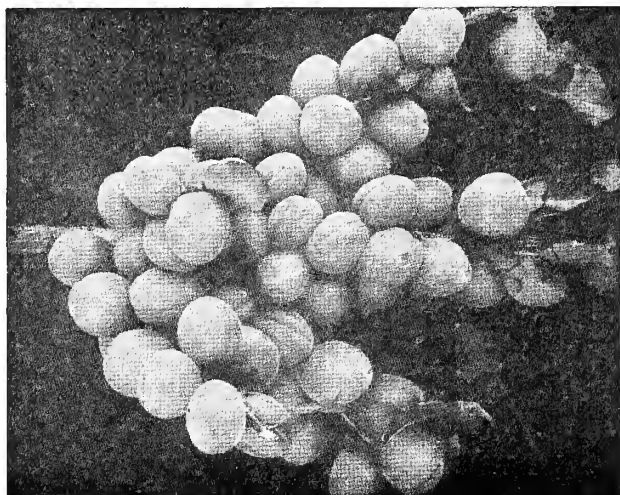
ROYAL.—Medium size, roundish oval, dull yellow, sweet and highly flavored; freestone. Last of June.

MOORPARK.—Large, almost round, golden yellow with red cheek; freestone, juicy and rich. We recommend this as one of our best. First of July.

SUPERB.—A fine seedling originated at Lawrence, Kansas. Fruit large; rich yellow flesh; quality very fine. After Moorpark.

ALEXIS.—Good size, round; pale yellow with red blush. Bears heavy crop when early ones fail. Doing well in this section. Russian. July 4th.

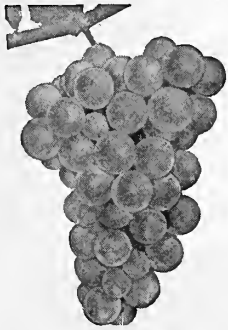
EDRINGTON APRICOT.—This is a new variety originated at Belle Plaine, Kansas, and propagated exclusively by us. Surpasses anything in apricots we have ever seen and this year brought double the price of ordinary varieties on the Wichita market. Tree is a beautiful upright grower, making it especially suitable for lawn planting. Fruit is bright yellow; red cheek; perfect freestone; delicious flavor; double the size of the ordinary varieties. We can not recommend this apricot too highly and no orchard complete without a few of these trees. Ripens in July.



Edrington Apricots

**ROGERS' TREES HAVE A HIGH PERFORMANCE
RECORD BEHIND THEM—THEY'RE SAFE TO PLANT**

GRAPES



Concord



Niagara

The grape is a winning fruit. The vine adapts itself to nearly all soils. Almost anyone can grow a bushel of grapes anywhere. You can not stop Concord, growing wild over fences and trees, from producing a good crop. Vine trained over arbors for shade will yield heavily, and they can also be trained over buildings to keep out the heat. While the bunches of fruit will not be perfect, they will be of good quality and very satisfying.

The earliest varieties of grape start ripening about the last of July in the South and the first of September in the North. The season extends over a period of four weeks in the South and about six weeks in the North.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY.—Bunch and berry better than average; black, fine quality, keeps long after ripening. Ripens with Moore's Early. New, but very popular.

MOORE'S EARLY.—Bunch medium, compact, very large, black, quality good. Bears regularly, but not so heavily as Worden. Good market grape on account of its earliness. Last of July.

WORDEN.—The best black grape we have found. Bunch large, compact; berry large, black, thin skin, fine flavor, rich and very sweet. Vine perfectly hardy, bears heavily and is very prolific. Fruit sells readily at double Concord price.

DRACUT AMBER.—A small bunch, amber color, good for jelly, poor for market. August 15th.

CONCORD.—The old, well known black grape; good flavor, quality fair. Vine hardy, bears regularly and heavy crops. August 22nd.

NIAGARA.—Large, long bunches, very fine white grape, quality first class, hardy, bears regularly and heavy crops. Comes in just after Concord. Have discarded Pockington and Elvira, as Niagara is far better than either.

AGAWAM (Rogers' No. 15).—A very large grape of fine flavor, sweet and rich. Vine hardy and vigorous grower; prolific. Color dark red. August 25th.

CACO.—A hybrid, produced by hand pollenization of the luscious Catawba and Concord. A perfectly hardy grape. Rich, sugary flavor. Ripens in advance of Concord. Vine is vigorous grower. Extremely prolific.



Worden



Campbell's Early

STRAWBERRIES

Plant of Progressive Everbearing Strawberries.

No other fruit gives such quick returns on the investment as strawberries. Commercially, they are one of the most profitable crops. It is just as easy to grow strawberries for home use as your vegetables, and always have the supply ripe and perfectly fresh. Set the plants just deep enough so that no parts of the roots are exposed, yet not deep enough to cover the crown, seeing that the earth is well firmed about the roots.

NOTE:—Our special system of packing insures success.

Some of the most prolific varieties (marked P) have imperfect or pistillate blossoms and will bear no fruit unless every third row is planted with varieties (marked S) of staminate or perfect blossoms.

CHAMPION (Everbearing).—Should be planted in every home garden. There is no small fruit so delicious and easy to grow as strawberries. The everbearing varieties we offer will give you fruit from summer until frost. For a family of two or three 100 to 200 plants will amply supply your table.

CRESCENT (P).—An old standard variety; highly prized because of its hardiness and productiveness; stands drouth and neglect best of all; berries bright red; fair size; good flavor. Fertilized with Capt. Jack or Bederwood. Season early.

WARFIELD (P).—Dark red; conical shape; noted for rich, fine flavor, brings extra price for table use. Very productive, fine market variety.

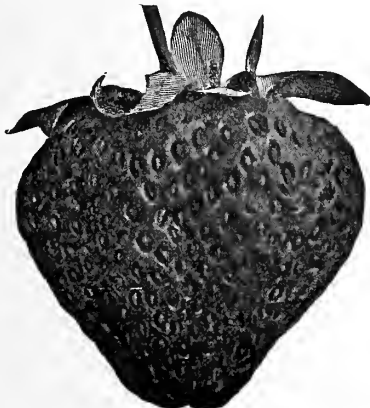
GANDY (S).—Very large, pointed; dark crimson. Stands at the head of the berries; firm, rich; can be shipped further than any other variety; hardy, regular, and very productive.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Per.).—A bright, glossy berry of the Warfield type. The plant is much larger and more healthy and the fruit is also larger and equally as good in quality. It is one of the very best.

AROMA (S).—Plants large and very vigorous. Blossom rich in pollen and a good fertilizer. Fruit is large to very large, roundish, conical, smooth and perfect in color; very firm and of excellent quality. Good commercial variety.

PROGRESSIVE (Everbearing).—Fruit and plants quite similar to the Senator Dunlap, but bearing season longer. If weather conditions are favorable will bear all summer, or by keeping blossoms picked off after spring crop till latter part of August, will bring on a good fall crop. A splendid variety.

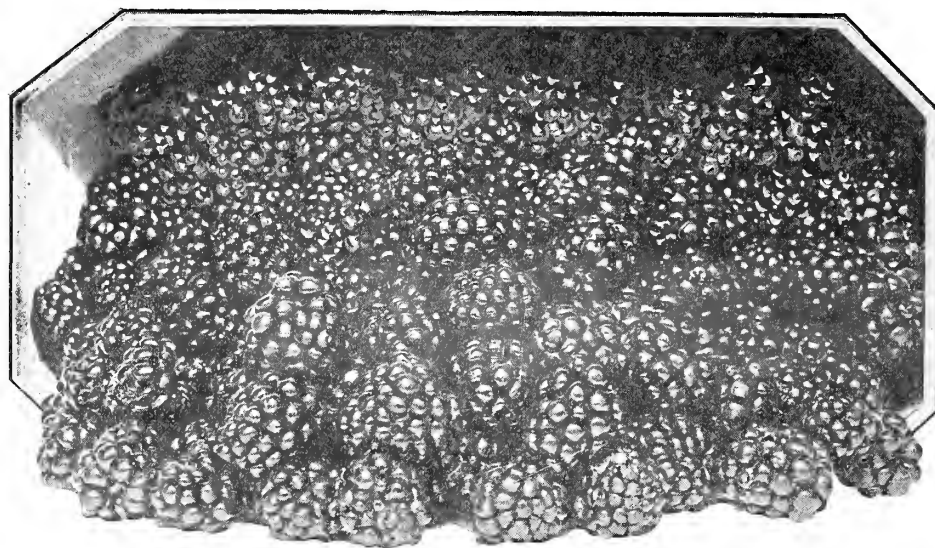
AMERICUS (Everbearing).—Plants are strong; root well. Fruit firm, medium to large in size, light red, heart shaped; quality good. Very productive, bearing from May till frost, if season is at all favorable. One of the leaders among the new everbearers, succeeding over a very wide range of country. A great favorite.



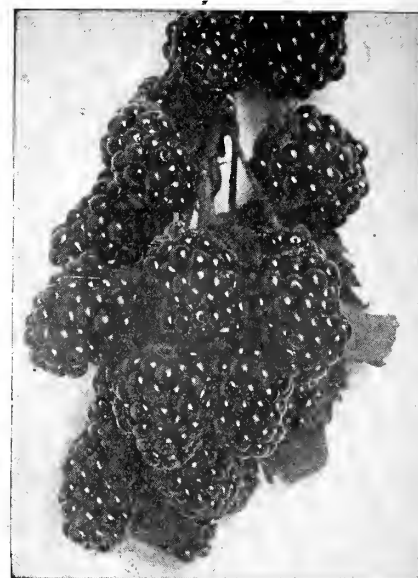
Gandy Strawberry



Progressive Everbearing Strawberries



Mercereau Blackberries



Snyder Blackberries

BLACKBERRIES

The Crop That Will Make You Money—Quick.

You can buy two kinds of blackberry plants: Patch plants dug up from run-down patches, or Propagated Plants grown from select root cuttings. Patch plants, such as are handled by many nurseries and sold cheap, are expensive at nothing. We would rather lose your business than to sell them. But we offer you here fine No. 1 Blackberry propagated from selected, healthy, vigorous plants which will insure you quick growth and a berry crop 20 months after planting. There's a difference in Our Blackberry and Ordinary Blackberry plants. The difference means a year's time to you if you'll pay a little more and get the best. Blackberries make one of the best paying crops—five acres in berries will earn as much as 160 acres of wheat, with less than one-eighth the upkeep or labor. Try out one-fourth, or better still, one acre; plant it in rows or "hill fashion." Plant between the tree rows in your orchard; make every foot of ground pay. Berries bring good prices and will go still higher. The best varieties are Early Harvest and Mercereau.

Blackberries thrive in almost all soils, but produce best in a strong, deep loam that will retain moisture. Plant 2 to 4 feet apart in rows 8 feet apart. Clip off the points of growing canes at 2 to 3 feet; this will cause the plants to sustain the fruit more readily, increase the yield, and render picking easier.

Blackberries can not be grafted or budded, but they must be propagated by cuttings from berries with perfect points, and then produce a high standard as surely as thoroughbred stock.

Fine Berries Sell.—We have often seen a crate of large, even-sized berries sell quickly at an advanced price, when poor, irregular berries, with hard cores and almost tasteless, were disregarded.

EARLY HARVEST.—Bush perfectly hardy, cane stiff, upright; fruit good size, long, very small seeds, never failed with us in dry seasons. In productiveness a surprise to everyone, bushes being weighted to the ground with fruit. If you wish to keep a high standard of berries, don't allow them to waste energy on useless sprouts. First of July to June.

EL DORADO.—A large, sweet, oblong, conical berry, with small seed and core; juicy; hardy and productive. Great commercial variety.

MERCEREAU.—This is without doubt the blackberry of all the new blackberries. It is very large, and long jet black, luscious and has all the qualities of an ideal berry. We have never seen any berry that promises so well. We have no hesitancy in recommending this one to all who intend planting blackberries. One week after Early Harvest.

WARD.—This is doubtless a seedling of Kittatinny, which it closely resembles. It is vigorous, hardy and free from rust. It was found growing wild in Monmouth County, N. J. Its fine fruit, strong, canes, clean, healthy, loaded with enormous crops of large berries, soon attracted attention. It has now been fruited here for several years, bearing large crops annually of handsome berries. Very highly recommended. One week after Early Harvest.

SNYDER.—Canes very hardy, fruit medium, round, large seeds, esteemed because of hardness; very prolific in some parts of the West, but not satisfactory in others. Two weeks after Early Harvest.

KITTATINNY.—Large, rank growing canes, long thorns; fruit of the largest size, fine flavor; is bothered some with rust, yet it is our best late Blackberry; very productive. One month after Early Harvest.

BLOWER.—Comparatively a new variety here. Highly recommended. Large size, good flavor, jet black; good shippers, hardy; prolific bearers. Does not winter-kill, and from all indications is a valuable kind.

JUNE BERRIES

IMPROVED DWARF.—Good substitute for the large swamp huckleberry or whortleberry, which it resembles in appearance and quality. Fruit borne in clusters, reddish purple in color, changing to bluish black. Flavor a mild, rich sub-acid; excellent as a dessert fruit or canned. Is extremely hardy and endures the heat of summer without injury. In habit it is bushy, growing up to 7 or 8 feet in height. Is largely planted for ornamental purposes. When in full bloom it is surpassed by few shrubs. The leaves are of a beautiful glossy green. Plants produce very few or no fibre roots even when transplanted two or three times.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits of the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the bed very rich and deep. Plant in rows four feet apart and the plants three feet distant. Set the roots so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface.

GIANT WINE RED.—Largest and best colored Rhubarb under cultivation today. Grown from divisions, every plant retaining the same color; will not seed. Unsurpassed for commercial use. Paying big dividends wherever planted. Mr. P. J. Lyons of Kansas City, Kansas, sent us a stalk of this Giant Wine Red Rhubarb which weighed one and a quarter pounds. Every garden should have at least a dozen plants.

DEWBERRIES

LUCRETIA.—Very large open grained Dewberry; sweet and rich; becoming more popular every year; vine trails on ground or can be very successfully handled on low trellis.

AUSTIN.—Originated in Texas, not equal to Lucretia for northern states, but highly recommended for Southern Oklahoma.

NOW—While you have our Catalog in hand is the time to order.



Lucretia Dewberries



Fay's Prolific Currants



St. Regis Raspberry

CURRANTS

The Red Currant is not adapted to this climate; the Black one is all right.

CRANDALL.—Very large Black Currant, originated by A. Crandall of Newton, Kansas; bears young, regularly and very abundantly; needs no protection; fruit sweet, huckleberry flavor, very juicy. Ripens early.

FAY'S PROLIFIC.—Large clusters, and one of the finest of Red Currants.

RED DUTCH.—The old standard variety of Red Currants. Well known.

POMONA.—New red currant, said to be better than all other red currants.

GOOSEBERRIES

This is another fruit for which there is always a good demand. They require same cultivation and planting as currants, except that plants may be set in the open field or garden, though a northern slope is preferable. Plant 3x5 to 4x5 feet apart, requiring 2,900 or 2,178 plants per acre. They bear most freely on 2 and 3 year wood, so pruning should maintain a continuous supply of vigorous wood. Much of the disappointment in growing gooseberries has been due to using English varieties, which in America are especially subject to mildew. We offer only American varieties.

HOUGHTON.—The old standard variety; bush drooping, hardy and prolific.

DOWNING.—Larger than the Houghton, roundish; light green, juicy, fine quality; bush more upright than Houghton.

CARRIE.—This variety originated in Minnesota and has proven hardy and vigorous in nearly all sections. The plant makes an exceptionally strong growth and produces larger crops of berries than any other variety we offer. When fully ripe the berries are red. Quality good.

PEARL.—The finest berry we have tasted; very large, round, juicy, extra quality. Small two-year bushes of this grand new variety tried here were covered with berries which measured one inch in diameter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOWNING EVERBEARING MULBERRY.—Beautiful round-headed, vigorous blossoms to ripe fruit at the same time; fruit one to one and a half inches long; bluish black, rich, sprightly flavor. Much finer than the old-time Mulberry.

HUCKLEBERRY (Dwarf Juneberry).—Bushes four to six feet high, perfectly hardy; stands drouth and heat; fruit juicy, mild, subacid.

RHUBARB.—Linnaeus has very large stalks; early, tender, hardy, and best of all for this climate.

ASPARAGUS.—Very fine for early table use. We handle two-year crown plants, which will throw up sprouts for use the first year.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS.—This royal fruit from Japan is deservedly popular. Most beautiful in foliage and fruit, and the most delicious of all fruit. It gains in the estimation of people everywhere when they learn its value. We offer best obtainable varieties, grafted on native stock.

RASPBERRIES

Plant 3 to 4 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart, requiring 2420 or 1815 plants per acre, respectively. Deep soil that will retain moisture in a dry season is preferable, the lighter loam for the red varieties the heavier for the black. Allow 4 to 6 canes to grow from each plant for fruiting; pinch off the canes when 2 to 3 feet high. Cut out all old canes when bearing season is over, as a cane bears but once. A mulch should be applied to first fall.

WINFIELD.—The very best Blackcap we know of. Originated here in Winfield and for the past ten years thoroughly tried out. The plants are especially strong growers and the berries are very large with small seeds. The flavor is excellent and it is a good berry for all purposes. Ripens about a week or ten days before the Kansas. Stands drouth well and often produces a full crop when other varieties fail entirely. Bears abundant crops. On account of its high quality, we have known this variety to bring a dollar per crate more than other varieties. Can not be recommended too highly.

KANSAS.—The best Blackcap. Originated at Lawrence, Kansas; canes hardy; bore heavily with us after twenty-two degrees below zero. A perfect success in the West. Season early.

CUMBERLAND.—The best Blackcap introduced. In size resembles Blackberries; quality equal to Kansas. Perfectly hardy for the West. Don't miss planting Cumberland.

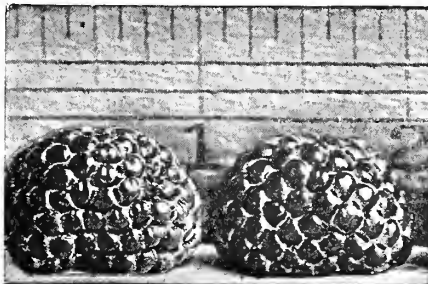
PLUM FARMERS.—A splendid black raspberry that has already proven itself one of the leading and most profitable varieties. The plants are very vigorous and have a silvery bluish appearance when ripened. The fruit is grayish black, very firm, a good shipper, attractive and splendid flavor. Fine for evaporating as well as for fresh market or home use.

CARDINAL.—The first Red Raspberry we have ever recommended for this locality. Canes hardy, bearing great crops of rich, red berries; a natural Western plant; originated at Lawrence, Kansas.

CUTHBERT.—A strong growing, hardy, red variety. Stands hard winters well. Berries very large and firm. Good shipper; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. Splendid late variety.

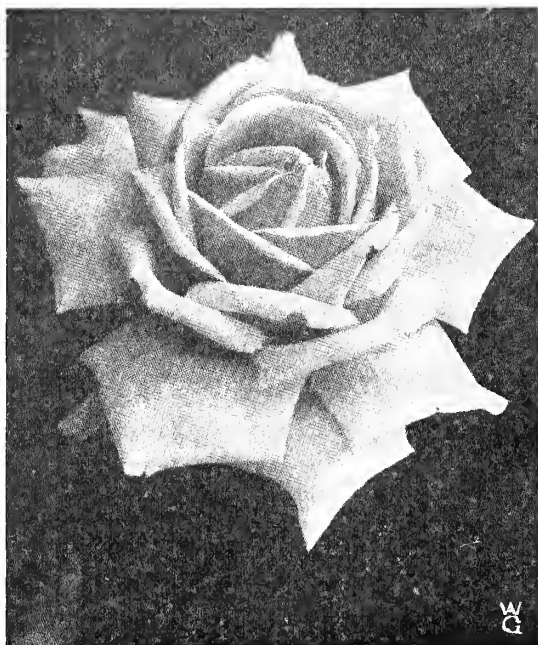
ST. REGIS EVERBEARING.—A new red raspberry that is fast gaining favor. Earliest of all red raspberries, beginning to ripen from June 15th to 20th, and bears throughout the summer. Berries are of a bright crimson, large size and fine flavor. Very frequently bears the first year, which is unusual in the red varieties. Fruit very firm, making it a good shipper, which, together with its remarkable productive quality, make it a very profitable sort. The canes are

stocky, strong and good growers and the foliage is thick and does not scald nor sunburn. Stands drouth remarkably well. Has made good wherever tried.



Winfield Raspberries

“Larger
Berries—
Larger
Profits”



K. A. Victoria Rose

LOS ANGELES.—One of the most notable garden roses and the first American variety to receive the grand prize at the Bagatelle Garden (Paris). Its color is a luminous flame-pink, toned coral, shaded translucent gold at base of petals. An upright, sturdy grower, bearing perfect fragrant flowers on strong stems. Very desirable for every garden.

J. B. CLARK.—Dark crimson, very double bloom. A hardy, strong grower.

J. L. MOCK.—A dependable rose. Very large, full and fragrant; petals silvery, rosy white inside, outside carmine-pink. A continuous bloomer. Vigorous and hardy.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

ULRICH BRUNER.—Large double flowers of a bright showy red; very hardy.

CONQUETTE DES ALPS.—Largest flowers of everblooming white roses, pure white, sometimes tinted with pale red.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT.—One of our great favorites; scarlet crimson, large, especially showy, fragrant. Blooms in early summer and fall.

PAUL NEYRON.—Hardy plant. The largest rose in cultivation; deep pink; blooms in June and fall.



Killarney Roses

ROSES

THE TEA ROSES are beautiful, delicate, everblooming roses, but are not hardy for outdoor planting, though they can be grown by laying the bush down and covering with dirt in the winter.

THE HYBRID PERPETUALS AND CLIMBERS are very hardy for outdoor planting, and our list of large, rich colors of profuse bloomers is very fine, and these we recommend for general planting.

AMERICAN BEAUTY.—A variety too well known to require description; color a rich red, passing to crimson; fragrant. A rapid grower and constant bloomer.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN.—Very dark. This rose is of a rich, velvety crimson, passing to an intense maroon shaded black; large, full flowers. One of the darkest roses and very handsome.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI.—Very fine, large, beautiful, pure white. The best white Hybrid Perpetual introduced in years.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA.—There is none finer. Pure white, hardy, and an excellent bloomer. Does best in very rich soil and should be well pruned.

MRS. J. H. LANG.—A bright pink, very fragrant, blooms the entire summer. One of the best.

RED RADIANCE.—Color brilliant crimson, bloom from early summer till November. Plant hardy, strong and vigorous. We heartily recommend this rose.



Frau Karl Druschki

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

LA FRANCE.—A hardy Hybrid Tea Rose; delicate; silvery pink, large, double, with an extra pleasing, attractive form, fragrant; blooming constantly from early until late.

KILLARNEY (H. T.). (The Irish Rose).—Bright carmine pink marbled in creamy white; petals extremely large, and of a texture that makes it one of the most lasting of roses; this variety has the longest bud on the stiffest stem that we have ever seen; it is a fine grower, with beautiful foliage, very free in producing strong ground shoots; a favorite with customers wherever it is known.

WHITE KILLARNEY.—A pure white sport of the popular Irish rose. It is identical in appearance with its parent, only it is pure white, the petals are extremely large, and is one of the most lasting of roses. Strong, well rooted.

MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT (H. T.).—An old favorite; cherry red, edged silvery rose.

ETOILE DE FRANCE.—Color a lovely shade of clear, red-crimson velvet; very fragrant and keeps well. In England, where it has been tried extensively, it has caused quite a sensation. Our opinion is that it will become as much of a favorite as La France.

MAMAM COCHET.—A valuable pink bedding or pot Rose, with large flowers on long, straight stems; color, deep rosy pink, inner side of petals silvery rose.

SUNBURST.—This magnificent giant yellow Rose is a fine forcer; it stand head and shoulders above all others of its color, and will rank with American Beauty and the Killarneys in value and grandeur. The color is orange-copper or golden-orange and golden yellow; edge of petals lighter; all intense shades, extremely brilliant in effect. Some call the color cadmium-yellow. It is the yellowest of all Roses in the everblooming class.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ.—Fiery crimson, shaded with a dark velvet sheen totally unlike any other color. Large, handsome; moderately double flowers. Produced in most wonderful profusion throughout the whole growing season; in fact, it is always in bloom. The flowers are produced singly, sometimes in clusters, producing a gorgeous effect on the lawn or in the garden all summer through. For fragrance there is no other Rose to compare with it.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

COLUMBIA.—An unusually good rose. The flowers are large, fully double, bright lively pink in color, shading darker at maturity; fragrant and borne until late fall. A strong grower, almost thornless.

MRS. AARON WARD.—Of recent introduction from France. Very distinct. The foliage is dark and handsome. The coloring is a story which cannot be satisfactorily told in words. During the season—and at times on the same plant—will be found the bloom carrying all the rich colors from creamy yellow to the deepest copper and golden. Flowers of medium size and fullness; handsome buds; excellent substance, and lasting.

LADY HILLINGTON.—Buds long-pointed; blooms double, of peculiar and pleasing deep apricot-yellow. Free bloomer. A fine rose. Very fragrant. Very desirable for cut flowers.

PINK RADIANCE.—Vigorous, upright, bushy plants, bearing a continuous supply of very large, beautiful, light silvery-pink to salmon-pink flowers on long, strong stems. The most dependable pink and one of the best, half dozen roses for our trying climate. Fragrant.

CLIMBERS.

DR. VAN FLEET.—Perfectly formed, long-pointed, deep pink buds on long stems with several in a cluster, that open a lighter shade of pink, expanding to about 4 inches. Vigorous grower. Hardy.

PRAIRIE QUEEN.—A very hardy, beautiful climbing rose, deep pink, blooms in summer.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—This new Japan rose is the greatest acquisition and novelty among roses; one-year bush produced seventy-five blossoms. Climbing rose of very rapid growth, small light green leaf, flowers one inch in diameter; crimson red, produced in large clusters, often so profuse that the whole vine seems one bright red banner, trimmed with green leaves.

WHITE RAMBLER.—Climbing rose; small double, white; produced in clusters like crimson.

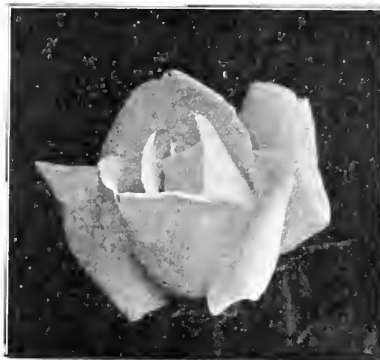
GARDENIA.—Has lovely golden yellow buds that open to almost white when full expanded; most dependable yellow climbing rose. Very hardy.

DOROTHY PERKINS.—A very popular climbing rose. Beautiful bunches of small pink flowers produced in great profusion, very hardy and good in all respects.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS.—Same as above except being white in color.

EVERBLOOMING CRIMSON RAMBLER.—Of the famous Crimson Rambler family. Continues to bloom until killing frost; flowers are the brightest crimson, in great trusses, combined with the waxy, pale green foliage, making a beautiful plant. Flowers are produced on the ends of new shoots, and if cut off as soon as faded many new branches are formed, which are soon covered with flowers. Very hardy, having stood very hard winters. The most popular of the Rambler family.

AMERICAN PILLAR.—Immense clusters of single bright crimson flowers, with clear white eye, on long, strong stems. Vigorous climber.



Pink Radiance

EXCELSA.—Intense crimson-scarlet; double flowers in brilliant clusters set in glossy, shining foliage which never mildews nor spots. An intensified Crimson Rambler, which it promises to displace. Extremely vigorous and the handsomest of all red climbers.

TAUSENDSCHOEN (Thousand Beauties).—A rose producing on the same bush so many different colored flowers that it is impossible to describe or even picture the variations. Colors run from delicate balsam or tender rose through the intermediate shades of bright rose and carmine, with white, yellow and various other delicate tints showing. A strong grower, impervious against mildew, absolutely hardy. For climbing over porches single specimens of pyramids, it will please you from the day you plant it.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY.—A seedling from American Beauty with Wichuriana and Tea blood in its veins. Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, with the addition of the climbing habit, good foliage and better blooming qualities. One plant of this new rose will produce twenty times as many flowers in June as the old American Beauty, besides blooming occasionally during the summer; blooming 3 to 4 inches across; has proved perfectly hardy and stands heat and drouth as well as any rose in our collection.

SILVER MOON.—Pure white flowers with yellow stamens. Foliage, bronzy green; stems long. Flowers exceptionally attractive and fragrant.

BABY RAMBLERS.

BABY CRIMSON RAMBLER.—The well-known rose, of which there have probably been more planted than any one-half dozen other varieties put together. Strong grower, flowers in panicles of 30 to 40 blooms, color bright vivid crimson.

ERNA TAUSENDSCHOEN.—Flowers when opening are a delicate shade of pink, changing to rose carmine. It gets its name from its many flowers and the variation in coloring. A beautiful rose.

Our Roses are all Field-grown
Plants—Sure to produce results.



American Beauty Climbing Roses



Crimson Rambler



White Dorothy Perkins



Spirea Van Houtte



Weigella



Golden Arborvitae

SPIREA—Meadow Sweet.

An indispensable class of small to medium-sized shrubs, embracing a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming. All of easiest culture in all soils.

S. ARGUTA.—Of dwarf habit; flowers clear white. The best early-flowering White Spirea. Early May.

S. BUMALDA ANTHONY WATERER.—A new crimson-flowered variety; one of the most beautiful of dwarf flowering shrubs. It makes a low, compact bush, 15 to 18 inches high, and is covered nearly the whole growing season with large umbels of deep crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy. It makes a fine, compact plant for low clumps or for bedding purposes. Grown as a pot plant, it is a fine plant for house decorations.

S. BUMALDA.—A spreading low bush, with dark leaves brightened by corymbs of pretty, light pink flowers in May, and at intervals all summer.

S. BILLARDI.—Medium-sized shrub, producing spiked panicles of flowers, bright rose color.

S. CALLOSA ALBA.—Of compact growth, with upright branches, crowded with large, flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer.

S. DOUGLASII.—Immense terminal spikes of deep rose-colored flowers. One of the best.

S. PRUNIFOLIA.—Very distinct, with numerous small, double white flowers, blooming early.

S. REEVESIANA (Lance-leaved—Single).—One of the most ornamental; showy flowers, pure white, in umbels and very numerous.

S. THUNBERGII (THUNBERG'S).—Dwarf habit and round, graceful form, branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish green. Flowers small, white. Esteemed on account of its neat, graceful habit and early blooming.

S. VAN HOUTTE.—The grandest of all the Spireas. It is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. Clusters of twenty to thirty flat, white flowers make up the racemes, and these clusters are set close along the drooping stems. Perfectly hardy and an early bloomer.

TAMARIX—Tamarisk

The Tamarisks are hardy shrubs of strong growth, foliage light and feathery, their flowers delicate and fringing, usually in some light shade of red or pink. Will grow anywhere.

WEIGELIA—Diervilla

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in June and July. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as almost entirely to hide the foliage. They are very desirable for the border or for grouping, and also as specimen plants for the lawn.

W. candida.—Of vigorous habit, flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June, and continue to bloom at intervals through the summer.

W. rosea. (Florida).—One of the most popular shrubs known. Flowers bright rose.

PLANTS FOR HEDGES

PRIVET, CALIFORNIA.—This most popular hedge plant is of a free, upright growth, with glossy dark green leaves. Nearly evergreen in the Southern states. Also used for single specimens for terrace, hall or porch decoration. For hedges set in trenches, the smaller sizes 8 inches apart, the larger 10 to 12 in. Prune to within 4 to 6 inches of the ground when planting, severely the next one or two seasons after that to maintain the height and shape desired.

PRIVET, AMOUR RIVER NORTH.—A rapid growing variety with small pleasing foliage, resembling California Privet in habit, but somewhat more spreading and much hardier and especially valuable in sections where California freezes back.

ALTHEAS.—See description under shrubs.

HONEY LOCUST.—See description under shade trees.

BARBERRY.—See description under shrubs.

JAPAN QUINCE OR FIRE BUSH, M.—Flowers very abundant, brilliant crimson scarlet. Fine for hedging.

OSAGE ORANGE.—Old time favorite.

EVERGREENS

ARBORVITAE. (Chinese).—Hardy and rapid grower; inclined to branch, but can be made a compact tree by frequent and careful pruning.

ARBORVITAE, GOLDEN.—Easily transplanted; needs no pruning; it assumes a beautiful, compact form from the start and never outgrows its beauty. It is uniform in its growth.

ARBORVITAE, PYRAMIDAL.—Very beautiful pyramidal growth and very compact.

NORWAY SPRUCE.—The true Christmas tree. Absolutely hardy. Easily transplanted. In fact, the only Spruce that does well in territory south of Winfield. We have some extra nice specimen trees in this hardy variety and the price is within reason. The tree is a rapid grower and is of fine appearance as a specimen or in groups. Picturesque and beautiful.

RED CEDAR.—Makes a beautiful tree, and after it becomes established will grow almost anywhere and under any treatment; pure; very effective; 3 feet.



California Privet Hedge

SHRUBS AND TREES ENHANCE BOTH THE BEAUTY AND VALUE OF YOUR PROPERTY

The Best Hardy Vines

AMPELOPSIS

A. quinquefolia Engelmanni (Englemann Ivy).—Shorter jointed than *Quinquefolia*. A good climber; grows 6 to 10 feet in a season.

A. quinquefolia (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper).—Has beautiful digitate leaves that become rich crimson in autumn; a very rapid grower. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees.

A. tricuspidata Veitchi (Boston Ivy).—Of Japanese origin; entirely hardy; with foliage turning brilliant red in autumn. It clings tightly to walls, and is unsurpassed as a basket or vase plant.

ARISTOLOCHI—Dutchman's Pipe.

A. siphon.—A fine, hardy climber and well known in some parts of the country as Chinese Yam. The tubes grow very large and are edible like sweet potatoes. The vine is a beautiful, rapid grower, producing sweet-scented flowers.

BIGNONIA—Trumpet Vine.

B. radicans (American Climbing Trumpet Vine).—A splendid, hardy climbing plant, with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

CLEMATIS

A beautiful class of hardy climbers, excellent for pillars or trellises. They delight in a rich soil and sunny situations, and are perfectly hardy.

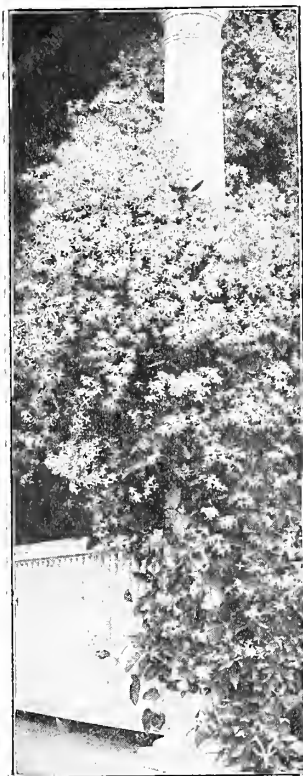
C. Hen ryii.—A magnificent, large white flower, a free grower and bloomer.

C. Jackmannii.—Deep violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance. One of the best.

C. paniculata.—A vine of very rapid growth quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance.

LONICERA—Honeysuckle.

L. japonica Halleana.—Color white, changing to yellow, very fragrant, blooms from June to November.



Clematis Paniculata



Wistaria

LYCIUM—Matrimony Vine

L. chinense.—Very hardy, grows anywhere. The slender, drooping branches are somewhat thorny and bear grayish green leaves. Flowers small, pink and purple, from June to September, and are then succeeded by a profusion of bright scarlet and orange fruits through late fall and winter. A good plant for covering trellis work and bowers; also for covering bare places or rock.

MADEIRA VINE

A beautiful rapid growing vine with dense foliage. Grows well anywhere, but succeeds best in sunny, well sheltered location. Strong tubers.

WISTARIA

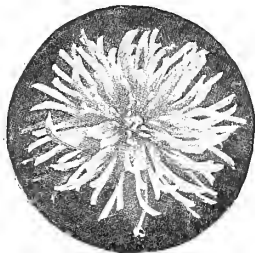
The *Wistaria* is one of the most decorative of vines, and for porch decoration without too much shade it has no superior. The long, twining branches bear great sprays of foliage, while its charming flowers sway with every passing breeze.

W. sinensis (Chinese).—Flowers in clusters, pale blue, sometimes gives a second crop of flowers in the fall.

W. sinensis alba.—Of similar habit to *Chinensis*, with pure white flowers.

DAHLIAS

SPRINGFIELD.—A new variety duplicating the magnificent form, character and freedom of *Countess of Lonsdale*, but of different color. The old variety has for years stood as the standard for true Cactus type and the very best salmon-pink Dahlia. This new form is a beautiful amaranth red, unique among its fellows, and a valuable addition for all uses.



Countess of Lonsdale



Black Beauty

STANDARD BEARER.—Bright, pure scarlet. Flowers large, thick and full to center, of symmetrical and perfectly round form, petals semi-quilled. Extraordinarily productive and one of the best red cut flowers.

COUNTRESS OF LONSDALE.—The freest-flowering Cactus Dahlia in the collection, and perfect in form. Color, an exquisite shade of rich salmon, with just a suspicion of apricot at the base of the petals. Towards the tips the color deepens gradually to the softest carmine pink. The finest variety in the entire list.

BLACK BEAUTY (Decorative).—In flowers, as well as anything else, the curious always attracts our attention. *Black Beauty* is distinct in that it is the darkest Dahlia we have ever seen.

PURPLE QUEEN (Snow Dahlia).—This is one of the best varieties of its color. It is a robust grower and the flowers are pure purple, produced on long, stiff stems, making it a very valuable variety.

QUEEN OF YELLOWS.

SULTAN.

CANNAS

AUSTRIA.—Color of flowers pure canary, with but few traces of small reddish-brown spots in the center of the two inside petals. Green foliage. Height 3 feet.

BURBANK.—The color is a pure, strong canary-yellow, with some red spots in throat, a beautiful shade. The flower is often 4 to 5 inches across, and they are profuse bloomers; height 3 feet 6 inches.

KING HUMBERT.—The finest bronze leaf Canna in our list. Flowers 6 inches in diameter, brilliant orange scarlet, with bright red markings, foliage broad and massive of a rich coppery-bronze. The best bronze bedding variety. 5 feet.

YELLOW KING HUMBERT.—Same as above except that color of flower is yellow.

If you have not found in our catalog something that you particularly want, write us. Our stocks are complete.

MRS. ALFRED CONRAD.—The prettiest of all salmon or rose pink Cannas.

FIREBIRD.—Color clear glistening scarlet; green foliage. Its only drawback is its rather scant foliage.

ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES

CATALPA BUNGEII.—A Chinese variety; very remarkable for its dense, round, umbrella-like head. Makes a beautiful tree when grafted and budded on a high stem. Fine for formal effects and planting at entrances.

CATALPA SPECIOSA.—Hardy Catalpa. An effective tropical looking lawn tree with very broad, large leaves and fragrant purplish-white blossoms of pyramidal clusters, often a foot long. There are few trees that have been more extensively planted for commercial plantation in the Middle West and the Eastern states. It is hardy, grows rapidly on prairies, resists drouth remarkably well and has hardly any insect enemies. As a post timber it ranks with the Black Locust and Osage. Experiments have left no doubt as to its resistency to decay. Without doubt for fence-post wood it has no equal, and in view of the fact that it can be grown so easily, it ought not to require much argument to cause farmers to plant Catalpa wherever it will grow.

ELM (American or White).—The large-leaved, rapid-growing variety. It attains a great size and age, and the longer it grows the handsomer it becomes. It grows everywhere, in all locations and soils.

BLACK LOCUST.—Also called yellow Locust. (*Robinia Pseudacacia*.) A large native tree of rapid growth, valuable for shade as well as quite ornamental. The yellowish-white flowers are in long, pendulous racemes and appear in June. Wood is very valuable for posts, growing quicker to a given size than any other hardwood tree. The timber is of very best quality and for posts outlasts, with a few exceptions all other sorts. The Forestry Division of the Agricultural Department at Washington recommends the Black Locust for timber plantation for Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska and California.

HONEY LOCUST. (*Gleditsia Triacanthos*.)—This is an ornamental native tree of more than ordinary value. Its branches are spreading, forming a broad rather loose head. The branches and trunk are covered with strong thorns. It is of rapid growth, stands pruning well and is often used for a hedge; its thorns marking it almost impenetrable. We do not know of a better tree for western Kansas. Is found growing wild along creeks and streams most everywhere in Nebraska and Kansas.

POPLAR, Lombardy.—This grows to an immense height, and is remarkable for its columnar growth. In landscape work breaks the monotony of the lower, round-topped trees. One of the characteristic trees of Lombardy and other parts of Italy.

POPLAR, Carolina.—A vigorous, healthy native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting.

MAPLE, Norway.—A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green shining foliage, render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns.

MAPLE, Soft or Silver.—A hardy, rapid growing native tree of large size, valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting. Our stock of these is very large in all sizes.

MAPLE, Hard. T.—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranked among the very best, both for lawn and avenue.

SYCAMORE or PLANE.—The Sycamore is probably the hardiest of all street trees for our larger cities. It can stand more abuse than any other tree we know of, is not affected with many of the injurious insect pests that infect other varieties of trees, it can stand the smoke and grass better than can most other ornamental street trees.

HACKBERRY or NETTLE TREE.—A native tree that deserves more general planting. Leaves are light green, glossy, pointed. Not subject to insect pests. Branches are slender and grow horizontally forming a wide-shaped head. Thrives in all soils.



Texas Umbrella

MULBERRY, NON-BEARING.—This makes a good shade tree and requires very little attention.

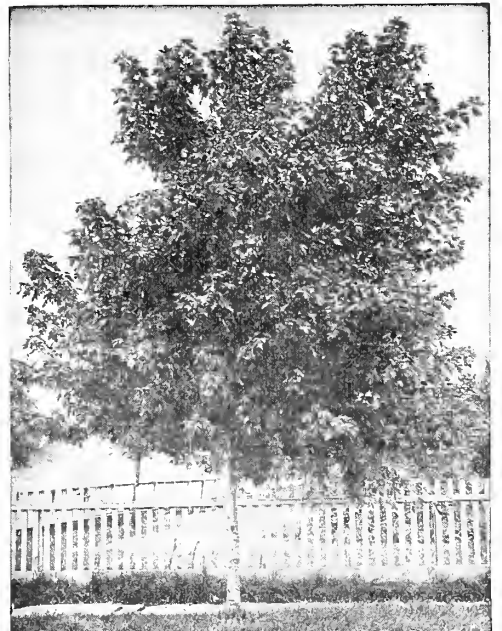
The planting of shade trees and shrubbery will increase the value of your property many times the cost of planting.

TEXAS UMBRELLA.—Has umbrella shaped head 4 feet from ground. Dark green foliage of dense amount of compound leaves. Full of sweet-scented blossoms in spring. Will winter-kill at zero temperature.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY.—Tree very hardy; poultry raisers should plant this tree near the poultry house or yard, as they will make a nice shade for the yard and the berries are much relished by the fowls and are very healthy. It is also well to plant a few mulberry trees near your cherry orchard, as the birds prefer the mulberry and will not take your cherries. The wood is very valuable for fence posts, lasting for 20 years in the ground. Also makes a very attractive hedge if kept well pruned.



California Privet Hedge—Catalpa Bungeii Trees in Foreground



Oriental Plane or Sycamore

“FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS”

We recommend the planting of Forest Tree Seedlings very strongly to our customers, particularly those who live in the wind-swept portions of our state. Plant Forest Tree Seedlings and protect your buildings, stock and crops. They are very excellent to break the strong north winds, provide shade for your stock in the summer and give you material for your own posts. Our prices are astonishingly low and you can not afford to be without the protection that Forest Tree Seedlings will give you within a few short years.

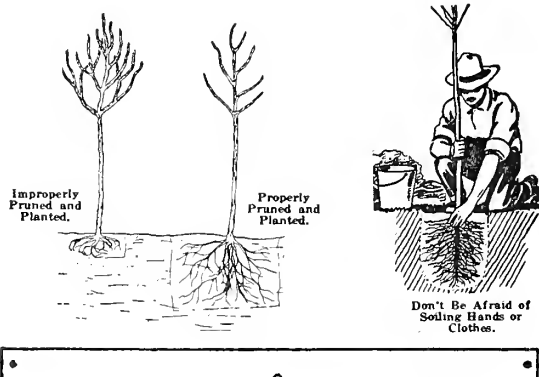
We grow the following varieties: Catalpa Speciosa, Black Locust, Honey Locust, Russian Mulberry, Elm, and Maple. See description under shade trees. We also have Osage Orange, too well known to need describing here.



WHAT WOULD WE DO WITHOUT OUR SHADE TREES? PLAN TO PLANT ANOTHER TREE

MUCH DEPENDS ON PROPER PLANTING

Proper pruning depends on the size and condition of the tree. Pruning should be close enough so that the roots can supply the demand for sap, coming from the remaining branches; yet no growth already secured should be wasted. The ends of the large roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife where roughly cut with spade, in digging.



SUGGESTIONS TO PLANTERS

Success depends in a large measure on the treatment given the stock after it is received by planters. Avoid all unnecessary exposure to the air. As soon as received, it should be heeled in, so that mellow earth will come in contact with the roots. When planting take out but a few at a time. One hour of exposure to hot sun or drying wind is sure death to many trees.

Cut off the end of all bruised or broken roots with a sharp knife, making a clean cut. If it be a standard tree for the orchard, trim it up to four or five limbs, suitable to form the top, and cut each of the side limbs back to a bud four or five inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader or central limb from eight to twelve inches long. When there are no side limbs suitable for this purpose, the tree should be divested of all its branches and headed back to a proper height to form the top.

In properly preparing the ground the holes need not be dug larger than necessary to receive the roots in their original position, but it is always best to dig some distance below the roots and refill with surface soil. In planting in sod, the holes should be dug three times the size necessary in well plowed land. Remove all label wire from the trees, that it may not cut the branches. As soon as planted, five or six inches of coarse manure or other litter should be spread over the ground about the tree, four or five feet in diameter; this will keep the surface moist and aid the tree in dry weather.

No grass or green crops should be raised among the fruit trees until they have attained bearing size.

“Heeling in” stock received in the fall. To insure success, you have only to get the trees before freezing weather and bury them in the following manner:

Choose a dry spot, where no water will stand during the winter, with no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclined at an angle of 45 degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots in position, placing another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench; then water thoroughly. Finish by throwing up more soil until the tips of the trees are fully covered. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. Too much care in doing this can not be insisted upon, as every root which is not in close contact with the soil is sure to be killed. In the spring the trees will be on hand for transplanting at the earliest moment possible to do the work.

Fall planting is advised, however, instead of “heeling in,” for experience has demonstrated that not one in ten succeed in heeling in.

CARE OF TREES WHEN FROZEN

If the trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in the cellar, away from the frost and heat, until thawed out, and then unpack. Trees handled in this way will not be injured by freezing.

NUMBER OF TREES SUFFICIENT TO PLANT AN ACRE.

Feet	Trees
1 by 1.....	43,560
2 by 2.....	10,890
3 by 3.....	4,840
4 by 4.....	2,722
5 by 5.....	1,742
6 by 6.....	1,210
7 by 7.....	888
8 by 8.....	680
9 by 9.....	537
10 by 10.....	435
11 by 11.....	360
12 by 12.....	302
13 by 13.....	257
14 by 14.....	222
15 by 15.....	193
16 by 16.....	170
17 by 17.....	150
18 by 18.....	134
19 by 19.....	120
20 by 20.....	108
25 by 25.....	69
30 by 30.....	48

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples.....	30 feet apart
Standard Pears.....	25 feet apart
Dwarf Pears.....	10 feet apart
Standard Cherries.....	15 feet apart
Plums, Peaches, Apricots.....	15 feet apart
Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb.....	4 feet apart
Quince and Grapes.....	10 feet apart
Asparagus.....	3 x 4 to 6 feet apart



Silver Moon

Pure white with yellow stamens. Very attractive. Foliage bronzy green; stems very long. Flowers exceptionally fragrant.

CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing American Beauty

Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, with the addition of the climbing habit, good foliage and better blooming qualities. (See page 10.)



BEAUTIFUL ROSES

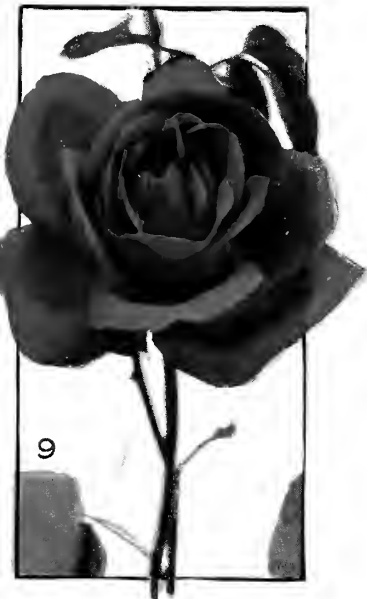
Two Great Roses that will Beautify Your Yard

Miss Aaron Ward

Of recent introduction from France, their color cannot be described in words. During the season the blooms will carry all the rich colors from canary yellow to deepest copper and gold. Flowers of medium size and fullness. Handsome buds. Try this beautiful rose.

Red Radiance

Magnificent in form and coloring. Brilliant crimson; flowers large. Blooms from earliest days of summer until November. Strong, upright bushes with splendid deep green foliage. You can make no mistake in ordering this rose.



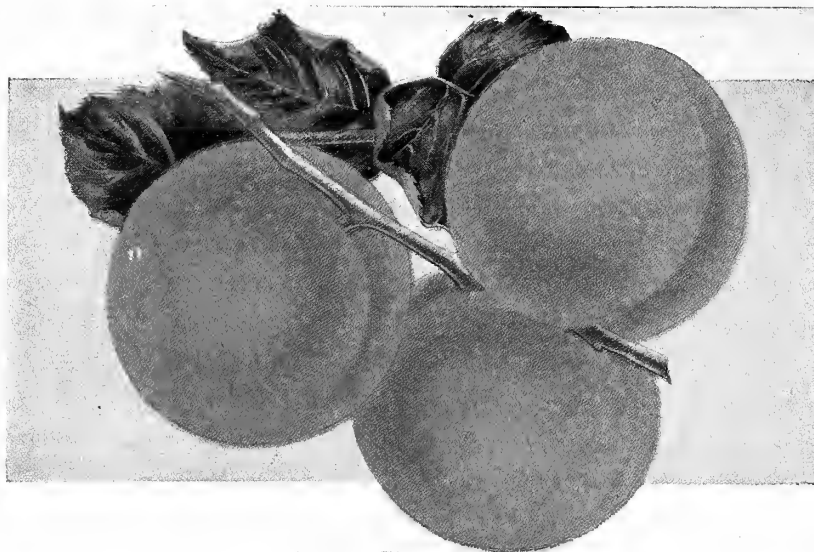
9



7

Edrington Apricot

Surpasses anything in Apricots we have ever seen. Fruit often brings double the price of ordinary varieties. Tree is a beautiful grower and exceptionally hardy. Be sure to include this wonderful fruit in your order.



If you are particularly interested in some varieties not listed in our catalog

WRITE US

THOMAS ROGERS & SONS NURSERIES

WINFIELD

::

::

::

KANSAS



Burbank Plums

BURBANK PLUM

Extremely Prolific



LARGE, cherry-red fruit with deep yellow flesh. Very sweet and agreeable flavor. Tree vigorous and hardy. Bears young and regularly. An ideal plum, both for home and market.



*Can be planted close together
Require very little culture*



Plant it

Hardy in Wisconsin

"The Winfield Raspberry plants came thru the winter fine, though I did not cover the vines last fall as I wanted to test this berry. The berries are large — measured 3 inches. What do you think of that, and very fine flavor. We think they are just fine."— Mrs. Ettie Page, Union Center, Wisconsin.

The wonder in berry production

Winfield Raspberry

This grand new blackcap originated at Winfield, Kansas, and after ten years of testing has proved itself the "King of Blackcaps."

In hardiness and productiveness it is unexcelled by any other variety. Has never winter-killed thru ten seasons fruiting, and stands extreme drouths.

The fruit is of enormous size, single berries often covering a quarter. Four to six great clusters are produced on each cane, averaging from three to six quarts to the plant. Fruit is firm, sweet, rich and juicy; seeds very small, fine flavor.

Bush is heavy and vigorous, making robust, stock canes, easily supporting their heavy loads. Not troubled with rust or anthracnose. Ripens ten days earlier than Kansas and continues until Kansas is gone. Succeeds on all soils.

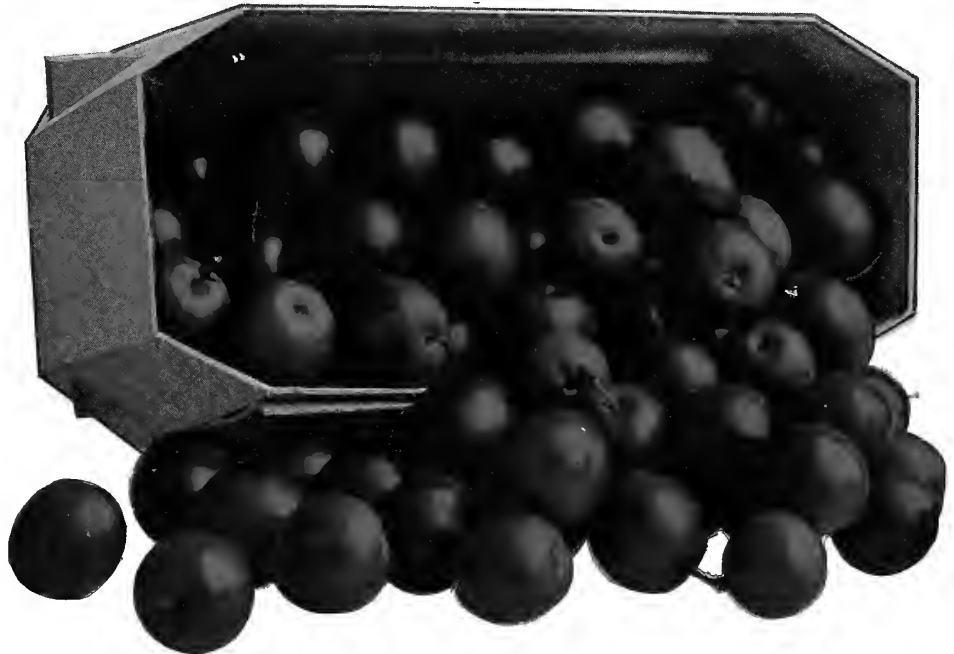
Its firmness and size makes it unexcelled for market. Readily brings 50c to \$1.00 a crate more than other blackcaps. Easily nets \$300 to \$500 an acre. The one sure Raspberry for you to plant.

COMPASS CHERRY-PLUM

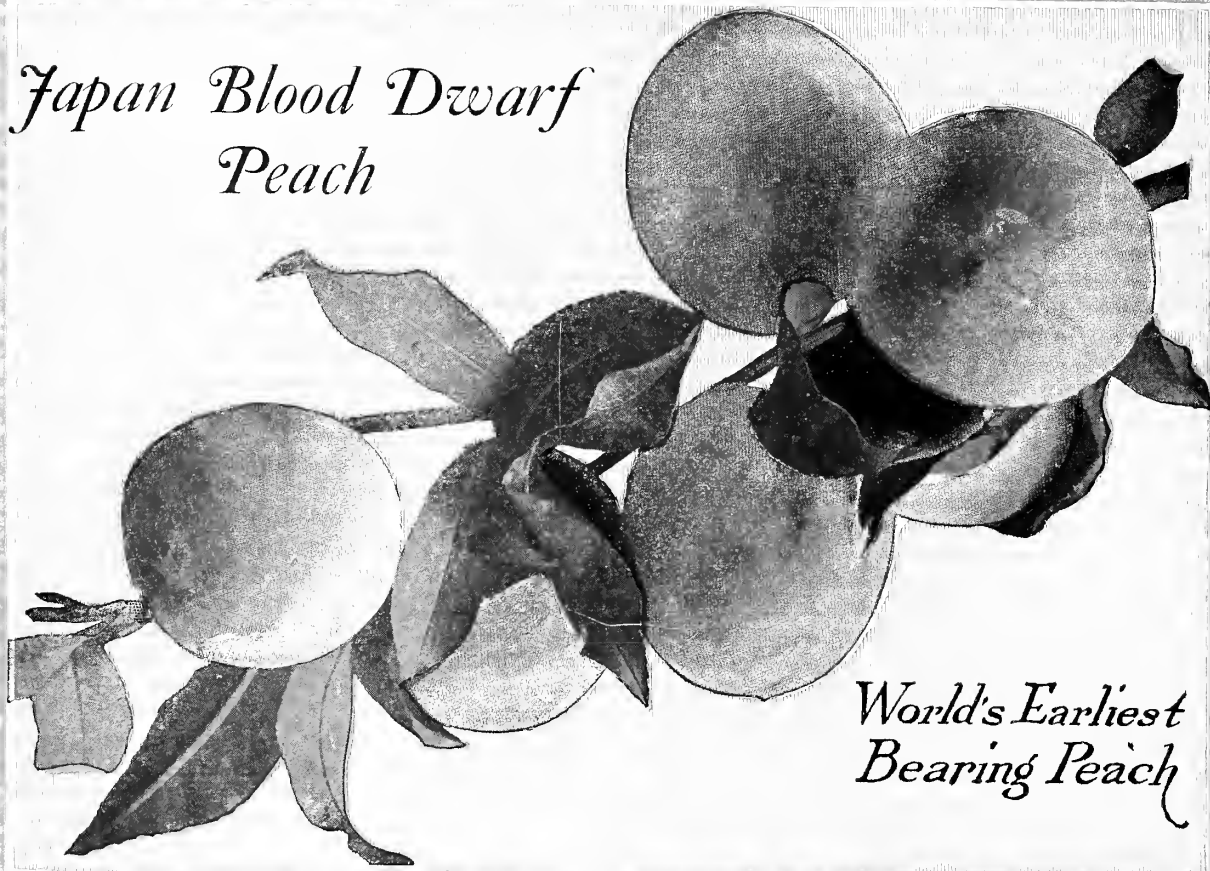
Don't fail to include this Cherry in your order

Absolutely hardy everywhere. Immensely popular wherever tried. It is a cross between the Sand Cherry and Miner Plum. Nearly an inch in diameter, a bright red, sweet and juicy and of very fine flavor.

The original tree has borne a full crop every year. The tree is a regular and heavy bearer and produces fruit the next year after setting. It is "The Cherry."



*Japan Blood Dwarf
Peach*



*World's Earliest
Bearing Peach*

THOMAS ROGERS & SONS
NURSERIES

Winfield, Kansas